Sub B1

1. (Amended) An electro-luminescence display device, comprising:

a first pixel cell displaying a first color;

a second pixel cell displaying a second color;

A3 a first driving circuit receiving a first driving voltage and applying a first driving current to the first pixel cell based on the first driving voltage; and

a second driving circuit receiving a second driving voltage and applying a second driving current to the second pixel cell based on the second driving voltage,

wherein:

the first and second driving voltages are equal, and the first and second driving currents are different, whereby the first and second pixel cells are independently driven.

10. (Amended) The device of claim **1**, further comprising:

a third pixel cell displaying a third color; and

A4 a third driving circuit receiving a third driving voltage and applying a third driving current to the third pixel cell based on the third driving voltage,

wherein the first, second and third driving voltages are equal, and the first, second and third driving currents are different,

A4 Cont'd

whereby the first, second and third pixel cells are independently driven.

16. (Amended) An electro-luminescence display device, comprising:

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a first driving circuit including a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, the first channel width to the first channel length forming a first ratio; and

a second driving circuit including a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, the second channel width to the second channel length forming a second ratio, the first ratio being different from the second ratio.

20. (Amended) A method of forming an electro-luminescence display, comprising:

forming a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines to form a lattice configuration;

A6 Cont'd

forming a plurality of pixel cells between the gate lines and the data lines;

forming a driving transistor for each pixel cell, the driving transistor applying different currents to the pixel cells having different colors such that the pixel cells having different colors are independently driven; and

forming a data driving circuit commonly connected to the data lines to provide an identical driving voltage to each pixel cell.

25. (Amended) A method of forming a electro-luminescence display device, comprising:

forming a first pixel cell displaying a first color;

forming a second pixel cell displaying a second color;

forming a first driving circuit receiving a first driving voltage; and

forming a second driving circuit receiving a second driving voltage,

wherein:

the first driving circuit and the second driving circuit have a different structure;

the first driving circuit comprises a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, the first channel width to the first channel length forming a first ratio; and

the second driving circuit comprises a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, the second channel width to the second channel length forming a second ratio; and

the first and second ratios are different.

26. (Amended) A method of forming a electro-luminescence display device, comprising:

forming a first driving circuit including a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, the first channel width to the first channel length forming a first ratio; and

forming a second driving circuit including a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, the second channel width to the second channel length forming a second ratio, the first ratio being different from the second ratio.

28. (Amended) A method of driving an electro-luminescence display device as recited in claim **16**, the method comprising:

driving a first driving circuit including a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, based on a first ratio formed by the first channel width to the first channel length; and

driving a second driving circuit including a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, based on a second ratio formed by the second channel width to the second channel length, the first ratio being different from the second ratio.